





## Economy of the Human Voice.

This is the subject upon which Professor

Corradi Colliere will lecture, this evening, and

we know of no man better able to give instruc-

tion and entertainment on this point. He has

perfected a system, by means of which the

voice is enabled to bear the demands upon it,

no matter how severe or prolonged, provided

the laws of nature are not violated. It would,

perhaps, be more proper to say that he has

discovered, traced to their source, and applied to

practice, the true and immutable laws of nature

in the control of the voice; and as nature is

always, and in all instances, superior to art, so

is the system of which Prof. Colliere is the ex-

ponent superior to all others. To define and

illustrate his system, is the object of his lecture

this evening; which he will do much better than

can we; we may, however, give our readers some

idea.

To preserve the voice and cultivate its pow-

ers in their full force, is a duty every man

owing to himself, to his family, to his

Country. The numbers of instances of broken

down, vocalists, actors, orators, etc., is abun-

dantly evidence that the laws of nature have not

been properly understood, or if so, that they

have been violated. The chief difficulty has

been that the tones, especially of a singer's

voice, are thrown up from the chest, are formed

there, and forced upwards, giving a heavy, hol-

low, and dry sound; to recover breath for an-

other blast, air is drawn in hastily, and in gulps,

without due preparation; the consequences

are: first, hoarseness, then ulceration, and

finally complete ruin to the organs and the

voice. The performer upon any wind instru-

ment understands and can tell the influence of

dampness upon his pipes; the effect is the

same in character, but greater in amount upon

the human throat, inasmuch as the organs are

more delicately constructed.

Sounds or tones should never be made in the

chest (we avoid technical terms), and thrown

out; the effort to do so, is very similar in prin-

ciple, to constructing or trying to construct

tunes in the bellows of the organ, and then

throwing them out through the pipes; or rather

like removing the tone valves or reeds from the

pipes down into the bellows. Tones thus made

would be a striking resemblance, in quality,

to those made in the human chest.

The voice, organs, pipes, the most

delicate and beautiful instruments of nature

and; and like all delicate organs, systems

well constructed, are capable of yielding

greater service than if they had been coarse

and heavy. Professor Colliere is prepared with

models in wax of the voice tract, to illustrate

this subject to the full, and we think it a duty

to all singers and speakers to see themselves

and the public, to hear what he has to say, and

to aid him in bringing the voice to that perfec-

tion of tone and power which is the goal of the

voice of Nature designed. The Professor

will also give illustrations of the difference

between animal sounds, such as are natural to

the brute creation, and intelligent sounds, such

as are natural to man; the former being dull,

heavy, gross, sensual; the latter, pure, light,

beautiful, and happy.

Let no one stay away from the impression

that the lecture cannot be interesting, because

an admission fee is not charged. The Professor

is a true son of Genius, devoted to his noble

pursuit with all the ardor of his soul—whose

chief joy would consist in seeing the science of

singing understood and practiced in perfection,

with proper feeling; he wishes the principles

of his system to be understood, not only by the

rich, but the poor; not only by those who can

sing, but the non-singer. To all, this lec-

ture will be full of interest and instruction,

but especially to those who use their voices in

public, and we sincerely trust that every voca-

list, preacher, lawyer, actor, and lecturer in the

city, will be present, if possible; the lecture

will begin at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room of

Feh's Chapel.

Court of Appeals.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1898.

CASES DECIDED.

Stoner, et al., vs. Pendleton County Court,

Pendleton; affirmed.

Tupper vs. the Commonwealth, Marshall; af-

firmed.

Stephens vs. Smith, Campbell; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Vanantdel vs. Beawler &amp; Wallace;

Baker vs. Hartzel;—were continued.

Wilkinson v. Herndon's trustees; petition

for rehearing overruled.

Denny v. Wickliffe; leave to withdraw peti-

tion for rehearing and exhibits.

Police Court.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15.

There were four cases for drunkenness and

disorderly conduct presented for judgment

this morning. The names of the accused are

Thomas Cavanaugh, Mary Fitzsimmons, Sarah

Fitzsimmons, and Mary Green. They were

each required to give bail for their future good

conduct.

There were a pair of assault warrants. The

first was by James Clark, against Samuel

Cavanaugh, charged with assault. The second

was by Sarah Ann Carter against William Col-

lins, charged with assault. Both were

brought before the court for judgment.

SAR EVERT—ORDERED TO DEATH BY A BILL.

The Rev. Samuel C. Parker, of Hinkley, Me-

diana county, met with a terrible death Sunday

morning, the 10th inst. He was seen to go

to his field, as he had been doing for some

time. He was seen to go to his field, as he

had been doing for some time. He was seen

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## River intelligence.

The river was rising steadily last evening,

with 36 inches water, the mark in the

canal, making about 3 feet 2 inches water

for steamboats.

Yesterday was a beautiful day, clear and

pleasant.

Business—The Hastings came in from Cin-

cinnati with 28 pigs for \$5; 25 pigs for \$4;

40 pigs for \$3; 10 pigs for \$2; 20 pigs for

\$1; 30 pigs for \$1; 40 pigs for \$1; 50 pigs

for \$1; 60 pigs for \$1; 70 pigs for \$1; 80

pigs for \$1; 90 pigs for \$1; 100 pigs for

\$1; 110 pigs for \$1; 120 pigs for \$1; 130

pigs for \$1; 140 pigs for \$1; 150 pigs for

\$1; 160 pigs for \$1; 170 pigs for \$1; 180

pigs for \$1; 190 pigs for \$1; 200 pigs for

\$1; 210 pigs for \$1; 220 pigs for \$1; 230

pigs for \$1; 240 pigs for \$1; 250 pigs for

\$1; 260 pigs for \$1; 270 pigs for \$1; 280

pigs for \$1; 290 pigs for \$1; 300 pigs for

\$1; 310 pigs for \$1; 320 pigs for \$1; 330

pigs for \$1; 340 pigs for \$1; 350 pigs for

\$1; 360 pigs for \$1; 370 pigs for \$1; 380

pigs for \$1; 390 pigs for \$1; 400 pigs for

\$1; 410 pigs for \$1; 420 pigs for \$1; 430

pigs for \$1; 440 pigs for \$1; 450 pigs for

\$1; 460 pigs for \$1; 470 pigs for \$1; 480

pigs for \$1; 490 pigs for \$1; 500 pigs for

\$1; 510 pigs for \$1; 520 pigs for \$1; 530

pigs for \$1; 540 pigs for \$1; 550 pigs for

\$1; 560 pigs for \$1; 570 pigs for \$1; 580

pigs for \$1; 590 pigs for \$1; 600 pigs for

\$1; 610 pigs for \$1; 620 pigs for \$1; 630

pigs for \$1; 640 pigs for \$1; 650 pigs for

\$1; 660 pigs for \$1; 670 pigs for \$1; 680

pigs for \$1; 69







